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Vol. I No. 1

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT STUDIES

[QUARTERLY]

AND

ANNUAL REPORT
1904

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University Settlement Studies

JAMES H. HAMILTON
WALTER E. WEYL } EDITORS

AND THE

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

University Settlement Society of New York

(INCORPORATED)

184 ELDRIDGE STREET

Report for 1904

Published March, 1905

166596

INTRODUCTION

The University Settlement has in time past published, in addition to its annual report, the results of studies and investigations by its workers as the importance of the subjects seemed to warrant. It has now been decided to try the experiment of presenting such matter in the form of a Quarterly—one number to include the annual report. This Settlement, like other social settlements, has always devoted more or less of its efforts to a critical as well as sympathetic study of social phenomena. The residents have thought that a periodic system of publication might serve to some extent as a stimulus to this kind of work—which under stress of active campaigns for specific measures of social betterment is liable to be neglected, that it would serve as a convenient method for preserving the more important research work in properly digested form for future reference, and that it might possibly be of some value to workers and students in other fields.

The current number is devoted chiefly to the annual report, but the new plan has suggested the propriety of restoring something of the magazine form both in the treatment and the arrangement of the subject matter.

The Headworker takes occasion in this, his second, annual report to present what seems to him to be the leading conceptions of settlement work together with his own view of what it should be. The two residents who are engaged in probation work give brief sketches of this field together with their own thought as to some of its weak spots. Professor Sloane's address at the Society's annual meeting, which is published in this number, is a valuable contribution by one who has kept in close touch with our Settlement as a member of its Council.

Dr. Walter E. Weyl has consented to serve as co-editor with the Headworker.

University Settlement Society

OF NEW YORK.

(INCORPORATED)

184 ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

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Assistant Head Worker.....Leroy Scott (Resigned.)
Kellogg Durland (App'ted in Sept.)
House Secretary.....Howard Brubaker
Assistant in Afternoon Club Work....Edna McCaughtry
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What the Settlement Stands For

JAMES H. HAMILTON, HEAD WORKER

"What does the Settlement stand for?" This is a question which the casual visitor frequently asks—and it is likely that he receives a variety of answers if he asks it at a number of different settlements. Yet it is a proper question, and it is one which the Settlement worker does well to heed—his mind should reach out after a theory of the settlement to the end that he may finally acquire a standard by which to measure his work. The patron also who gives of his money for the support of the settlement and who may, as a member of its board of managers, also influence its policy, should seek to understand the nature of the work to which he contributes. It is almost as desirable that a work should be intelligently supported as it is that it should be intelligently executed. On some points the present and former workers in the University Settlement differ as widely as possible. The present head worker finds himself strongly opposed on some points to the position of some of his colleagues whose work is of the highest rank, and he finds the history of the movement full of such differences between workers. The divergence of theory has not been sufficient to prevent a large harmony of practice, but as time goes on and the abounding enthusiasm which characterizes the early years of a movement of this sort gives way to a more sober spirit, effective work will be more dependent upon a clear view of the underlying principles. This will come out of a free, wholesome discussion of what the Settlement should stand for. It is in this spirit that the following analysis of the different points of view is here offered.

(1) The social betterment idea is held in common by all. All agree that the improvement of social conditions is a primary object of a settlement. This was the spirit that animated Edward Denison in the pioneer work in Stepney, and that lead Arnold Toynbee to give his life to the Whitechapel district of London,—

and the obligation resting upon individuals to develop this spirit and turn it to effective use, inspired the social service sermons delivered by Ruskin to the Oxford students. But these noble examples and teachings are applied somewhat differently by two classes of workers. The one has more or less of the student's point of view, not coldly scientific, but seeking to understand the streams and tides and eddies in the affairs of men, and to learn how they may be influenced or controlled, and gauging their work, whether it be with individuals or with groups of individuals, or with institutions like the State or Church or School or Family, with a view to group "rather than individual" results. The other class comes to the work under the influence of religious ideals. To them the Settlement appears, at least at first, a field for individual salvation, not with reference to a future life but with reference to the life here. It seems to be an opportunity to impress upon individuals accepted canons of correct living. They enter the field with the idea of doing direct work with individuals. This class is apt to be strongly personal and to inspire strong friendships and personal loyalty. Its members are less apt than are those of the other class to recognize in the Settlement something more than an institution dealing directly with individuals —as having a legitimate concern for other institutions which influence individuals.

The problem neighborhood attracts these two classes of workers, both of which are represented in most settlements. Extreme poverty may be the problem that is most evident, and the Penny Provident Savings bank, trade schools, and organization of labor may occur to the worker as proper agencies for increasing skill and productivity, individual earning power and thrift. It may be a community infested with crime and vice, and the Settlement may look for reform to the police, to the penal system or to the development of a system of probation work. It may be a community where unwholesome or unsanitary housing conditions abound. An abnormal influx of immigrants whose dominant occupation leads them to reside near their work has created this problem in the neighborhood of the University Settlement. Whatever the problem may be it is liable to be aggravated by

some sort of temporary incapacity on the part of the people of the neighborhood. Our native American stock has shown a marked incapacity to deal with the problems of the city. Misrule and vice in municipal affairs do not, as some assert, indicate a low moral tone on the part of our people at large. The vice of the people is negative and not positive—their positive force is spent in commercial enterprise, it is not sufficiently applied to civic matters either to produce an adequate supply of social utilities or to prevent maladministration. This generalization may enable us better to understand the situation in some of our so-called problem communities, where civic affairs are less efficiently administered, where the tenement house law may be violated with greater impunity, where unsanitary conditions in the streets are more likely to develop through the fault of the street cleaning department, and where immoral conditions are more apt to be tolerated by the police. The body of the people in such a community may possess the strongest character and may contribute more than their share to the material wealth of the larger community. But if they are immigrants and ignorant of our language, laws, and institutions, they temporarily lack capacity to deal with the situation—they are powerless against the growth of the plague spots. It is a condition of low civic vitality where diseased microbes are most likely to fasten themselves. It does not indicate in other ways an inferior type of people. The Settlement may find useful work, either through organizing the people and leading them in the way of their civic rights, or through influences which may bring them more rapidily to a discovery of their rights and the most effective ways of securing them. On the other hand, it may stimulate the people to a sense of their civic duties, and by this process develop an intelligent leadership.

The problem need not be of a redemptive or rescue nature at all. The Settlement may concern itself with some culture need or some wholesome pleasure. It may stimulate, foster or encourage,—or where the homes are inadequate, or where the commercial motive has not produced a wholesome type it may even create a certain type of café, or private entertainment facility. It may

concern itself with music and the drama, from the opera and high class theatre to the low vaudeville and music hall. It may also concern itself with such culture agencies as newspapers and other periodicals, libraries, art collections, and even the schools. It should lend its aid to the shaping of the community to reach wholesome heights of living as well as to avoid the depths. Therefore, every community, however well developed, has room for a social settlement provided it can find the organizing intelligence. Even in the country and the small village there is the need. Here the claims of natural beauty may and most likely do need to be pressed against an uncompromising sense of utility. Country roads and lanes might be made to respect the physical contour of the land and not rigidly follow the course of division fences; they might also be adorned with trees, and flowers, and shrubbery. Paths might be constructed leading up to beautiful outlooks, tipped with arbor seats. Such suggestions might reveal to the citizens what nature has done for them and intimate what further a little touch of art might accomplish.

(2) The thought of many workers in this direction may end with the conception of social betterment. Those whose speculations carry them farther than this will agree that it should be a primary object to develop strength and capacity for self-help within the community itself, and they would agree in sounding a note of warning against the kind of benevolence from the outside which is calculated to create a dependent spirit among the people. They differ as to the extent to which this spirit should be developed. Some of the strongest men in the movement go so far as to hold that the Settlement, if it is to prove to be an institution of permanent social value, should eventually become in the fullest sense a neighborhood centre—supported by the neighborhood and directed and controlled exclusively by citizens of the neighborhood. They would even arouse a sentiment which would rather resent an institution which is largely recruited and supported from the outside. They think it should be a place where the citizens of the neighborhood may meet to consider the neighborhood's needs and to lay plans in its behalf. They argue that outside influences cannot be wholly intelligent and that a

willingness to receive benefits from the outside is an unwholesome condition of the social mind. This is the ideal. It seems destined never to be realized, and to some minds a failure to realize it has demonstrated the futility of the settlement as a social institution.

(3) It remains to consider the ideal which coincides with the type of settlement which seems destined to survive. It is the opinion of the writer that a feeling of neighborhood self-sufficiency which resents outside help of a cultural nature is not a proper goal for social effort. It appears to him to be narrow, provincial and bigoted, — and especially undesirable where the neighborhood happens to be composed largely of people of foreign birth. A community of this sort should welcome persons of native stock in their midst and all Americanizing agencies. This is the same kind of community pride which would defeat the best ends of the school by selecting teachers exclusively from the neighborhood. The nation stultifies itself by putting a tariff on art. The City of New York shows the right spirit in seeking the best man to direct its art museum regardless of where he lives. Receptivity to the best that other neighborhoods or people in other conditions have to offer is a desirable quality for every community. Neighborhood growth in culture consists largely in adapting to local needs what comes in or is brought in from the outside. The ideal neighborhood is one which is able and willing to give much to other communities, just as the ideal individual is able and willing to be of service to other individuals. Self-sufficiency in either case, whether having regard to giving or receiving, is not an ideally wholesome type.

It may be well here to make clear the writer's conception of the settlement as a culture institution. He thinks it is most likely to be this—either designedly and chiefly, or incidentally. The settlement must usually, if it proves effective, get hold of the people, and in some way work with the people. An easy approach to the people is through the young folks who can be attracted to the settlement by clubs, classes, etc. The settlement thus necessarily becomes a culture institution. It must seek to impress upon these young people some form of culture. Some

people conceive of the girls' or boys' club as merely an attractive method of cultivating among them wholesome and normal amusements, or of preventing the development of the gang habit. The club room is itself a clean, orderly place, and the atmosphere of the settlement should be of a purifying and elevating character, but the settlement fails to realize its most golden opportunity if it does not cultivate these groups of young people into positive forces for social betterment.

As a culture institution the settlement is of a character directly opposite to that of the ordinary school. The ordinary schools are an outgrowth of the instinct of self-preservation. The Settlement recognizes as equally instinctive a tendency to save others, as illustrated in the nurture of the young, in the uprush of heroism in time of crisis and in the voluntary enlistments in the army in time of war. This instinct is found sometimes even among criminals, as in the case of the man who tore himself from his policeman captors to rush in front of a trolley car to save a little child. Thus this instinct tends to preserve the race, and the most fundamental social institutions, as the family and the state. The ordinary school develops the capacity of the ego for self-service, it seeks to improve the individual's social or economic condition. It develops acquisitiveness and productivity, and society is the richer for the larger quantity and the better quality of labor products. The settlement seeks to draw out and train the altruistic tendencies. The qualities residing in human nature which tragedies and crises will evoke, may be trained into a regular and effective serving habit. In making this distinction between the work of the schools and the work of the settlements, the one relating to egoism and the other to altruism, it is not meant that their methods are in all points dissimilar. The settlement finds it advantageous to give regular instruction in some lines, as domestic science, manual training, physical culture, kindergarten, etc., there being all the while a distinct underlying settlement motive. The schools may adopt many of the settlement methods, and have distinctly in mind the cultivation of altruism. But in general the methods must be different to enforce their disciplines. The schools must be more or less severe and rigid. The settlements must be

more or less free and easy, and always attractive, the pupils, if we may use that term, cannot be compelled to attend. The methods of instruction in the settlement are chiefly of the laboratory sort.

They are even better than this, for opportunities are constantly arising for setting the young people to social work that is immediately and directly valuable to the community. In the larger work of the neighborhood it frequently happens that even the very young boys and girls may be of real service. At the present moment a campaign is in progress against the construction of an elevated loop connecting the Brooklyn bridges which project would make one of our widest streets a plague spot and defeat the intention of making it a shaded boulevard. The campaign is under the direction of the president of the East Side Civic club, but the Settlement young people have found their services of real value in different ways. Several of the clubs have subscribed money out of their treasuries. A group of girls' clubs is getting up an entertainment for the benefit of the campaign fund. Some of the older young men's and boys' clubs have circulated petitions of protest among the citizens of the section, and the very little fellows have distributed thousands of invitations to a large mass meeting. Connection with the Settlement almost inevitably creates a disposition to serve. The young people reach out after opportunities to benefit the community. The members of each club should be given to understand that they are not renting a hall simply for their private use nor that they are there solely to receive certain benefits. On the other hand it should not be the purpose to bring them up to the point where they can establish themselves as an independent social club—"paying their own way and under obligations to nobody." It should be the understanding that they are, in some sense from the very beginning, social workers, and that they will be judged by the degree of social service they may be able to render.

It may be worth while here to describe a mechanism in the University Settlement which is designed to keep this spirit alive. There is a group of clubs known as Guild clubs; each club in this golden circle is entitled to send two delegates to a committee to

meet with the Head Worker once a month to advise with him about the work of the house and of the neighborhood. This committee and its sub committees frequently undertake definite schemes of social work. These clubs meet twice each year in a conference to which all members are eligible—when the general work and policy of the Settlement are freely discussed. Those clubs that are not members of the Guild are ambitious to become members, and meanwhile they are entitled to a voice in both the Guild committee and the conference but no vote. It is the earnest desire of the clubs that are not yet in the Guild to be admitted to its membership. It is expected that they will have this ambition and that they will become worthy of this honor. They consequently do not object to the surveillance of the Guild club members. They expect suggestions touching the good order of their social affairs, the conduct of their members in the Settlement house, and the positive efforts they may or may not have put forth in the line of social betterment. They come to know that when they feel ready to apply for membership in the Guild they must back up their application with the right kind of a record.

This mechanism very much favors the growth of the social spirit but it must be noted that it is a real growth—it is not a mechanical effort under the manipulation of the club director or one of the workers. The clubs are not *directed* in the strict sense. They have their own president and manage their own affairs. It is the function of the so-called director to meet with them and establish a helpful and friendly relationship. His advice is frequently asked, and he may freely offer his opinion upon matters of club policy—but he must not force the club to any policy. It must assimilate suggestions and shape its own career (the Head Worker, of course, has always the right to withdraw the privilege of the building from a club when it seems necessary, which means simply that there is a minimum standard to which club members must conform). For culture purposes it is better that the clubs should grope their way and make many mistakes than that they should be too much under direction. It is fortunate that opportunities offer for general co-operation

to which the workers may invite the individual club, but it is very desirable that the clubs find things out for themselves. Much of the social work is not even known to the resident workers. During the past year one of the younger girls' clubs, not a member of the Guild, contributed fifty dollars to the funds of Beth Israel Hospital. This the members did of their own motion and without any suggestion from anybody, and it only came to the notice of the Headworker by chance. Another club raised a sum for the relief of the poor, but the members doubting their wisdom to administer it properly, handed it to one of the workers with a request that he should expend it in such way as seemed to him best.

It must not be understood from what has been said that philanthropic activities are sufficient to keep a club going. As a rule when the clubs are first organized the members have no conception of the philanthropic motive. They want to form a club for their mutual enjoyment. The spirit is thoroughly egoistic. The members have been attracted by the debates, the literary programme, the office-holding, the athletics, the parties, balls, dramatic presentations, etc., which enter into the year's life of a club, and the members never outgrow this side. Many men and women who have reached middle life still attend quite regularly the monthly Guild social. The Settlement house should be a " palace of delight ". It is essential that it should be, in order that the boys and girls may take delight in giving pleasure to others. They come to find more happiness in providing concerts, little plays, etc., for children not connected with the Settlement, or lectures for the general public, than in planning for their own enjoyment, and without fairly knowing it they receive much education in the kind of subjects discussed in their debates, and in the public lectures, which they themselves may have had provided, by notable reformers and philanthropists.

Now let us return to the point of receiving benefits from the outside. A settlement might not wish to undertake culture work of the kind here described. It might wish to limit the scope of its activity to a study of the social needs and to practical efforts to satisfy them without any reference to the educa-

tional value of such efforts, but in either case large funds might be advantageously used. A proper study of the social conditions requires a large amount of labor and time and it may involve considerable expense. Research endowments would certainly be very valuable accessories to such a scheme—and to put a limit to the sources of such endowment would seem to be as unwise as in the case of a university endowment. It is a kind of work which should appeal to people of means as strongly as a university, a library, a trade school, or an art centre. As to the workers—it is most essential that they should have the trained head and the warm heart for this kind of work. The place of their former residence, or of their present residence, if they do not reside in the neighborhood, is not essential, except as it affects their knowledge of the neighborhood's need. Of course, it goes without saying that a worker who does not come to feel with the people, is out of place in the settlement. In the natural course of events the workers will in considerable number be of the neighborhood. The University Settlement finds the men and women of the neighborhood who have grown up in its clubs among its most responsive and intelligent workers of to-day. If the legal status of an undesirable place is to be investigated or a statute is to be framed, one of our graduates who has been called to the bar is naturally turned to; or if some unsanitary condition is to be investigated, one of our graduates who is now a doctor will naturally be called upon to do the work. Some of our boys have gone out to work for other neighborhoods. But it would be a very serious handicap if any limit were set to our efforts to induce people to help us, either on the work side or the money side.

THE MODERN FEUDALISM

By Professor William M. Sloane*

Many claim that we owe most of our civilization to the long period of nurture demanded by the human race. Whether this be the whole cause or only a single cause we know that what children do for their parents is quite as important a function of the social organism as is the reverse process. In exactly the same way, that which persons of one sort do for those who are weaker than they are in either wealth, or brain power, or in social capacity, is vastly less important in the world's economy than what the less endowed may and do accomplish for the other class when in close association with them. How often it happens that choice servants have better manners than their employers. If every housekeeper here present could so live as to be totally unaware of the domestic question, she would be ready for translation like Enoch of old, so perfect would be the development of her control and her sympathy. If the weak need the strong, the strong need the weak many, many times more.

The ideal settlement work would be, as would be the ideal charity work, a personal, regular contact between those who have, and those who have not, certain most desirable social commodities. The finest definition of life ever given is, that it consists in the reciprocal interchange of relations. The mountains pay their tribute to the river, the rivers to the sea and the sea returns it to the land. In the case of earth and man, the never ceasing give-and-take constitutes the life of the globe on which we live. Could we stimulate this process to its highest capacity in this urban life of ours, we could regenerate, within limits, every human being resident in the city of New York, ourselves among the number. Whatever the love of our fellow beings leads us to do, whether in personal or in organized effort, we must never forget that we receive far more than we give, and that just in proportion as we give ourselves, our returns are greater in a geometrical ratio. Therefore let us give ourselves, important as are our

*An address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Society, March 11.

money and organization; philanthropy is sterile if it does not stimulate all its devotees to personal exertion.

All the troubles of present day life are really due to progress. Measured by every standard, humanity has advanced in a hundred and fifty years, perhaps not spiritually but both materially and intellectually more than in all the centuries between the Pharaohs of Egypt and the independence of the United States. The industrial revolution, terrible as were the conditions created by it, nevertheless emancipated from serfage the great masses of men and women, hitherto confined, not to earning a livelihood, but to the support of mere and meagre existence within the narrowest limits. It did not with a better chance and a better education give them any better brains; but it did give them some opportunity to use such capacity as they had to far better advantage than before and thereby they have steadily wrung from society a higher and higher standard of comfort in living and of thrift. Already these freemen either have or else they soon will saturate church and state alike with democracy.

Yet the passion for inequality is the stimulus for every soul and the struggle for it under old conditions created the feudal system of the middle ages, which did wonderful things for its day. Antiquated in modern days and annoying to exasperation, that society was overthrown only to be replaced by another very similar arrangement under the industrial system. There are still men with supreme ability for organization, there are others with little, and the most have none. As before there are superiors, inferiors and middle-class equals. The only equality among the three strata is in the capacity to work and in the two higher the capacity to save. Invention and organization created the machinery of our feudalism, but general thrift furnished the raw material of capital upon which that machinery works. When we consider that the total savings of the world are annually more than three thousand million dollars, as they now are, we realize how petty after all private fortunes are, even the largest, in the general accumulation.

Thus then in the organization of men for ever larger enterprises; first into firms, then into corporations, then into the unions of corporations which are familiarly called trusts, we

have secured a machinery, quite imperfect but very efficient, whereby the savings of the many are by the few made safe and productive not only for the highly endowed few but for the enormous majority of men. The banks, the stock markets, and the tremendous national debts are all parts of the machine which takes and uses the savings of generation after generation in order to make them both secure and productive.

Human nature has been much the same from immemorial times and the abuses of this economic system have been scandalous. In order to meet and correct them labor in a groping way began the process of organization; then employers followed; and the end of the epoch will see all the numerous thrifty men and women just as feudalized as are now what some choose to call the top and bottom strata. Then our feudalism will be complete again, for the essence of feudalism is a grant of protection in return for service to be rendered.

In the thirteenth century there was the perfect landed feudalism, parallel with it were the feudalized church and the feudalized trades. So in the twentieth there is a regular gradation of suzerains, vassals and sometimes even of serfs in politics, in economics, and in society. With this vast and radical difference however, that the herculean efforts of the political, financial, and social leaders put forth to make their places hereditary are utterly thwarted. We have the newly rich, but the newly poor are ever with us. The uncrowned kings are succeeded by the children of the tenement. That portion of mankind known as "society" has so far both over sea and here been forced to hear and obey the imperious knocking of the parvenu. As one of our well-known wits lately put it, no one has a monopoly of sitting with his feet on the social register.

Some think the situation chaotic. I do not. Humanity has always been stratified, it always will be. We loudly proclaim equality of civil and political rights, and we mean to maintain that equality, for it is attainable. But we might proclaim equality of power, capacity, ability, until the end of time and for all that we could not undo the work of the Creator. The search for happiness is in a broad sense happiness, if we only

knew it; the search for equality is likewise in the same way, an approach to equality, and probably the nearest possible approach. Nature announces the survival of the fittest and all her laws, themselves uniform, work for uniformity; and yet, pretty much the whole political, social, and charitable machinery of the world is devised to thwart her—to protect the unfit; the minority against the majority, the man against the multitude, the malefactor against lynching, the sick against death, and so on and so on.

This inexorable duty of struggle against uniformity is just as manifest as ever. The surging caldron which rearranges the social elements cast into it is a vast improvement upon the stolid crust of primitive oriental conservatism and even upon a social order like that of Europe, which stifled all ability if it did not appear among the privileged classes. What we have to do in this noble Association is nothing more or less than to heap fuel on the fire, to keep the movement busy, to lead out the ablest wherever found, to protect the weak and incapable, to show how organization can meet aggression, to save the fallen and revive the exhausted.

And we actually go about it in the very most modern and efficient way. We organize to protect not the money but the social savings of givers, workers and associates. The most successful political organization of New York is that of Tammany because it is an almost perfect example of modern feudalism; privilege and protection granted in return for service to be rendered. Sympathy, advice, a job, in plain words a good living, the swathing bands of social relation, all for what? just a vote, an hour or so at the polls, scarcely worth mentioning as a return from the beneficiary.

We know of course about all the rest, the behavior of the social and political suzerains, the spoils and their uses. It is very exasperating and often outrageous. But where else can the dazed and often deluded foreigner, the shiftless and worthless, but still human, waif of the world, the discouraged and disheartened consumptive, and all the rest of the swimmers in the adverse tide of life, where else can they get the things they crave; sympathy and work? They do get the former directly, and often

the latter indirectly in Rivington street; they get food, shelter and comfort, in their extremity, from other noble institutions; but the social exchange of opinion, of help, of impulse, where, for the most part, do they get this focal and primal element of their lives? We all know; partly in the political clubs, some of them admirable and some vile, but far too often in the saloons which are headquarters of the local political organization.

As long as those who believe themselves to be struggling for the spiritual as well as for the material elevation of their kind do not provide either in their own persons or by organized effort just the sort of relationship which our new feudalism demands, they may expect to be routed again and again by those who frankly take human nature as it is and use the modern social organism for their own ends. We who believe in settlement work as the means to a far higher end, we must be up and doing; to what we now have done we must add the employment exchange and where we have one single neighborhood house, there should be scores, at least one for every assembly district. And in that house, or room even, if more can not be had, there should be always some of the organizing, capable, men and women who know what personal intimacy with every form of weakness can do first for themselves and then for others.

PROBATION WORK IN THE COURTS OF SPECIAL AND GENERAL SESSIONS

By Maurice F. Parmelee

The writer spent the first three months of his experience in probation work in the Court of Special Sessions and since then has been working in the Court of General Sessions.

The Court of Special Sessions, presided over by three Justices is a little higher than the police courts and tries all cases of misdemeanor which have not been disposed of by the police magistrates. The time of the probation officer is devoted principally to investigating cases of boys and young men from sixteen to twenty-five years old and looking after them when paroled in his custody. Most of these young men are guilty of petit larceny, the crime having often been committed when out of work, or as a member of the gang. The influence of the street gang in leading boys to crime is very evident in this work. The gang is not necessarily composed of criminals or directed by criminal leaders but it is liable to be dominated by a spirit of fun or deviltry which leads on to the small offences for which some of the members are caught and brought before the court. Some are sent to the County Penitentiary for short terms of not over a year, but many of the first offenders are paroled with the requirement that they report to the Court at the end of each month and to the probation officer as frequently as he may desire. The probation officer directs each one to report to him every few days or every week or two. At intervals he verifies their stories by visits to their homes and places where they claim to be working. The promising cases he excuses from reporting to the Court at the end of the month and reports favorably upon them to the Justices, asking for an extension of their parole for another month. The less hopeful cases must appear before the Court. In the most hopeless cases, where they have failed utterly to get work or have violated the terms of their parole in other ways, the parole is revoked and they are sentenced to the House of Refuge or to the Penitentiary. Other cases that are pretty ba

are continued on parole, but under the stimulus of a sharp reprimand from the Court and a warning that their parole will be revoked if they do no better in the following month. After several months of good conduct, the probation officer requests that the requirement to report to the Court be suspended, and that the offender be required to report only to him. After a year of satisfactory probation the Court discharges the offender.

By such means a close supervision over the conduct of the offender is kept after he is found guilty and he is given sufficient freedom to get started in some useful work and to free himself from bad associates. During this period the probation officer acts as the kindly adviser and mentor of the boy or man on parole. Thus many young fellows who, through force of circumstances or bad surroundings, have fallen into crime, are helped to begin an honorable and useful career.

In the Court of General Sessions are tried all felonies with the exception of the few which come up before the trial term of the Supreme Court. This court is composed of four parts, with a Judge sitting in each part. The time of the probation officer is spent almost entirely in the preliminary investigation of the cases. A much smaller percentage of the cases investigated are paroled than in Special Sessions. In some cases the sole object of the investigation is to determine whether the prisoner had better be sent to the Reformatory or to State prison. Most of the prisoners are for the first time under charge of felony and most of them have plead guilty to the charge. The judges do not usually ask for an investigation in the cases which have been tried by a jury. The crimes investigated are usually grand larceny, burglary and robbery, with an occasional case of forgery, assault, manslaughter, rape, etc. The criminals are somewhat older than those in Special Sessions, many of them being men with families, and there is an occasional case of a female criminal which needs investigation. The probation officer talks with the prisoner and gets from him his record for some years past, and a complete account of the circumstances under which he committed his crime, and then sets about verifying the story. After the investigation has been completed the facts are

reported to the judge with a recommendation as to the best way of disposing of the case. If the recommendation is to suspend sentence the judge will usually do so, sometimes letting the prisoner go entirely free and sometimes paroling him in the custody of the probation officer. Various reasons may justify a suspension of sentence. In many cases men belonging to the great army of the unemployed have stolen to keep themselves and their families from starving. To send these men to State prison would be to leave their families in greater destitution than before. Two young women as a joke stole a small article in a store, and then were horrified to find themselves under arrest for grand larceny. Investigation revealed the fact that they came of excellent families and that they could have had no other motive than a spirit of mischief, in committing this crime. Bedford Reformatory with all its evil associations was no place for these girls. A bright young man studying to become an engineer was led by a companion to drink too heavily and while intoxicated was implicated in a forgery. Elmira Reformatory could not help him to a better career than the one he was about to enter upon. In all these cases suspension of sentence was the result of the investigation of the probation officer. It is the endeavor to sort out the occasional criminals who have dropped into crime by some mischance and who will probably never again commit a crime and to secure for them a suspension of sentence.

If, however, the investigation reveals a record none too good, and an absence of extenuating circumstances, or evidence of criminal instinct, the probation officer will usually recommend a sentence to the Reformatory. Here the convicts are given an education if they need it and are taught a trade, and they may be paroled from the Reformatory in a little more than a year if their conduct is good enough to justify it.

A probation officer is able to do a little towards mitigating the harshness of the law in certain cases where leniency seems desirable. The law prescribes punishment according to the nature of the crime, but almost entirely ignores the criminal. Both court and jury are susceptible to the impression produced by the personality of the accused, but so much is done for court-room

effect and so much depends upon the counsel's skill at suggestion to produce a desired impression that the social gain is a very doubtful quantity. The judge needs the aid of some one properly equipped who can supply him with information as to the situation which a jury trial will not reveal and which he cannot obtain in any other way in case of a plea of guilty. The probation officer should have no other motive than that of finding a basis for judgment as to what would be the best means of reforming the offender within the limits set by the law. Familiarity with the literature of criminology and with statistical data of crime is a valuable complement to practical experience with cases. The probation officers are now for the most part policemen detailed for this service. With only a single exception, the magistrates are supplied with probation officers of this type. The one exception is that of Justice Pool, under whom Mr. Frederick King of the University Settlement served for a number of years as probation officer. Justice Pool so strongly disbelieves in the use of policemen as probation officers that he has declined to appoint a policeman as a successor to Mr. King. A bill is now pending, permitting magistrates to appoint civilians as probation officers and providing for their compensation. Most people who have studied the situation from the outside are in accord with the position of Magistrate Pool, but the magistrates and judges in general have not reached a conviction in the matter. This is by far the most important feature of the probation question—the personnel of the probation force. We may summarize the arguments against policemen serving in this capacity as follows: (1) The policeman's mind is normally hostile to the criminal. Even if he should be a man of ability and character, the habit of detecting crime and arresting criminals would inevitably produce this type of mind. (2) Policemen are not apt to be men capable of the kind of helpful sympathy which the criminal needs. They are more apt to be repressive and harsh. (3) They are likely to do their work in a perfunctory and military way and not to really and seriously study the case. (4) They are often men whose character and conversation are the reverse of helpful to those with whom they come in contact. (5) It almost goes without

saying that policemen are not serious and capable students of the situation.

The probation system seems to have merit which will secure for it a permanent place in our judicial system. If it is to realize the best results, it is essential that men be chosen for the work who can show some evidence of preparation,—either a college training or evidence of considerable study in lines of sociology and criminology. It would seem to be safer to trust men with this kind of preparation to develop the practical side than to take men with considerable experience in dealing with criminals as policemen and to trust them to develop the capacity for careful judicial inquiry and the proper sympathetic attitude.

ORGANIZATION OF PROBATION WORK IN NEW YORK COURTS

By Arthur E. Bullard

Philanthropic work in the prisons has developed three distinct phases.

First, sympathetic visits. This work is probably as old as the prisons themselves, and consists in bringing comfort and spiritual aid to those imprisoned. All that it requires is a warm heart.

Second, confidential advice to the judge. Much pertinent information is excluded from open court by the formal rules of evidence. When the accused pleads guilty, only the barest facts of the crime are officially brought before the judge. In such cases it proves a great service when some trustworthy person interviews the prisoner, investigates the circumstances of the crime, and makes a confidential report to the judge. This kind of work has been done in the higher courts for many years. It was developed by the able work of the late Mrs. Foster, Mr. Kimball of the Prison Association, and of Mr. Backus in Brooklyn. This work demands an acute knowledge of human nature, experience in the ways of criminals, the ability instinctively to distinguish truth from falsehood, and, especially, a personality that compels the respect of the judge.

Third, probation work. This is distinct from the other methods in that the worker becomes an officer of the court with official standing. Probation work should include not only the two branches before mentioned, but far more. Besides giving sympathy to the unfortunate and investigating the circumstances of the crime the effective probation officer must exercise over his charges a supervision strict as well as kindly. He should combine, with the qualities of the other worker, the insight of the educator and the firmness of the disciplinarian. His is a position of immense authority over the lives of his probationers, and unless he has great wisdom, this authority will work evil instead of good.

Probation for offenders over sixteen years of age was authorized by an act of the Legislature going into operation September

1st, 1901. This law has remained practically unchanged. It is mandatory and requires each judge of criminal courts of original jurisdiction to appoint one or more probation officers, these officers to be either civilians serving without pay from the State, or members of the police force or court squads. Probation officers have been appointed, but only in a few cases have the judges taken an intelligent interest in their work. In the City Magistrate Court there are thirteen policemen, one civilian probation officer, fourteen or fifteen women. The latter are appointed to to look after the interests of the women prisoners, but only four or five of these devote their whole time to the work. None of them is paid by the State, but some are supported by private institutions. The work of the police probation officers is far from satisfactory. It is considered an easier job than regular patrol work and the appointments so far have been due rather to favor than to any special fitness.

In the Court of Special Sessions there are four officers: one woman from the United Hebrew Charities, a man appointed by the Children's Aid Society, and two policemen.

In the Court of General Sessions, court officials were appointed probation officers, but it was only a formal compliance with the law, as very little work has been given to them. The real probation work is done by the agents of the Prison Association. Their work is very effective and demonstrates what probation work might accomplish under sympathetic judges and with reliable officers.

The following figures taken from "How Probation Pays", a leaflet of the Prison Association, shows something of the work done.

Number of cases investigated for judges.....497
Number of persons on whom sentence was suspended on recommendation of agent.....138
Number now on probation.....118

It is estimated that these offenders if not put on probation would have been sentenced to a total of 236¼ years of imprisonment. Ninety per cent of them are doing well. Estimating the value of their services to the community and to their families at

five dollars a week, means a saving of $61,425 in the year. In the same period $4,680 was restored to complainants in installments by probationers. None of this would have been restored if the men were in prison.

The leaflet further says: "The probation officers of the Prison Association have saved twice the amount of their salaries in money restored to the victims of crime. They have saved many times the amount of their salary in relieving this state of the cost of imprisoning these probationers. They have saved thirty times the amount of their salaries for the dependent families or probationers who would have been deprived of their labor by imprisonment."

The success of the probation idea depends on efficient officers but primarily on interested, conscientious judges. These conditions unfortunately, do not exist in many of our courts.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Settlement was held at Sherry's on the afternoon of March 11th. The following were re-elected to membership in the Council to serve until 1907: V. Everit Macy, Edward H. Peaslee, John H. Finley, Willard V. King.

Addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Stephen H. Olin, and Professor William M. Sloane. Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt gave an account of the work of the Woman's Auxiliary, and the Headworker spoke of the general work of the Settlement.

PROBATION WORK

For a good many years the University Settlement has contributed to the probation work of our courts. For a number of years Mr. Fred. King occupied a probation fellowship, doing work with one of the magistrates, following him from court to court. This fellowship was allowed to lapse after the passage of a special bill by the legislature naming Mr. King as probation officer and providing for his salary. Last summer Mr. King kept a number of his boys in the neighborhood of the George Junior Republic. The success of this experiment led to the resignation of his work here to form a connection with the George Junior Republic. His many friends will be interested to know that he is about to organize another junior republic in Connecticut. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. King the probation fellowship was revived by the same friend of the Settlement who had formerly furnished the funds for its maintenance. Mr. Maurice F. Parmelee, class of 1904, Yale University, who had specialized in the Department of Sociology, was appointed to it. His work thus far has been done in co-operation, first, with the probation officer from the Children's Aid Society, and later with the probation work of the Prison Association of New York. The Settlement has also among its residents Mr. Arthur E. Bullard, who at one time had direction of some of its club work, but who has been for nearly

three years engaged in probation work in the employ of the New York Prison Association. Mr. Bullard now has charge of the parole cases from the Elmira Reformatiory. The brief articles by Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Bullard in this number will be of interest to those who have followed this phase of the work.

SETTLEMENT ATHLETICS

Physical culture, including athletics as we ordinarily understand the term, will always be in some form a desirable part of settlement activity,—if not as an end in itself, as a means of stimulating a vigorous settlement spirit. It is needed at present in this locality as an end in itself in the interest of a better physical tone among a highly nervous people. The physical culture classes which are organized for calisthenic practice and work in the gymnasium are always filled to their utmost capacity and for the most part with young women who are not otherwise connected with the Settlement.

The athletic activities of the boys are democratically administered—by an athletic association to the membership of which all members of evening clubs are eligible. It so happens that this is the one bond of constant union between the evening boys' clubs. And the athletic interests have been so well managed that there has been no occasion for a veto or other interference on the part of the executive head of the Settlement. Some ballast however, may be found in the not altogether democratic provision of the constitution requiring a majority of the board of governors to be members of the Guild (or senior) clubs.

The small and inadequate gymnasium (a defect which is happily soon to be remedied), is in constant use, and the basket ball court on the roof is the scene of lively practice under a volunteer and unpaid director, even on the coldest days of winter. The enthusiasm and skill developed have resulted in the winning of the Inter-Settlement championship by the midgets and middle weights for the past three years.

The Association manifests a fatherly interest in the athletics

of the afternoon clubs, whose members are not eligible to its membership. It has offered to these a cup for the best basket ball team of any weight, and a banner to the best team averaging ninety-five pounds.

The Association has handled funds, since its organization, something less than two years ago, aggregating about a thousand dollars—including expenditures for such objects as uniforms, prizes, athletic material, training expenses, etc. Its success in this matter has given it courage to hope that the management of the new gymnasium may be placed in its hands. The members feel that they are strong enough in practical democracy as well as in business judgment to manage it properly and even to meet the additional cost of administration.

WORK OF THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The Women's Auxiliary to the University Settlement Society continues its interest and activities. The Kindergarten, under its support, is still directed by Miss Louise Maynard, who has this year as her assistant Miss Edith Rankin. Miss Frances Lee, now Mrs. Maxwell, who was for many years Miss Maynard's assistant, directed the summer kindergarten with her usual success. Owing to her marriage she left the kindergarten, followed by the good wishes and appreciative regard of all who had come into contact with her.

Miss Maynard has developed a series of clubs for the children who leave the kindergarten for school, and has now little boys' and little girls' clubs so that a child may grow up in club land in the Settlement from the time it enters the kindergarten. The Mothers' club is large and flourishing.

Mrs. Kahn and Mr. Wertheim, wishing to commemorate Mrs. Wertheim's devotion to the children of the kindergarten, have endowed a summer home for these little ones. A farm at Greens Farms, Connecticut, which seems ideal for the purpose, has been bought, and there the children last summer, under Miss Maynard's loving care, assisted by Therese Landauer, grew rosy in

mind and body,—amid the flowers and trees. The need for such a house as this has been constant, and the kindergarten and its friends are especially glad to have it as a memorial to Mrs. Wertheim. Her care and kindness for these little ones, especially such of them as were ill or in any special way handicapped, was known, while she was living, only to those whose lives she thus touched to brighten.

The summer outings for older girls, have been, as usual, under the care of a committee of the Auxiliary.

The Art Exhibition arranged by Miss Clark in conjunction with the Art Workers Club, was notably successful. Mrs. John Alexander, Miss Curtis, and Miss Sargent were especially active, and secured examples of the work of our best painters. Twenty thousand persons visited the exhibition during the two weeks it was open, and many parties were arranged as a consequence to visit the Metropolitan Museum. Another exhibition is being arranged for this spring, and it promises to be even more successful than the former one.

The Sunday concerts under Mrs. McArthur's management have been of a high order, and greatly appreciated.

Two departures from the line of former work have been made.

Miss Maynard has been established in a flat near by in Forsythe Street where she can see her club children and their mothers when she thinks it important. Other women workers in the Settlement are joining her, making an informal Women's Auxiliary to the Guild House. The second departure is in the class formed in the Auxiliary for the study of social conditions as they confront settlement workers. Visits have been made to the tenement houses typical of the various laws governing their building, to Ellis Island to see the immigrants, and the actual conditions of the peddlers and small shop workers have been shown. The theatres and cafés of the East Side have been visited and the relief agencies expounded. A further course of such study will be continued another year.

FROM THE KINDERGARTEN

The best thing we have to talk about this year is the way we kept holiday last summer in the children's own house, in Greens Farms, Connecticut. At the end of June we were ready to go out doors, and with seven children we began a wonderful time of play with only one law. Everybody had to be glad. We found we could quite easily live up to this law. We had all kinds of experiences. The best was that the children loved us and the new home and the country well enough to stay a while from their blessed mothers and their homes in the streets. They lived quite like proper children ought to live and before long resembled them. Esther said "It's like heaven, only it isn't heaven, it's the country". But Lena said something that explains the whole matter —"It's nice, it makes you think of somebody lovely." That's why we had it, because "somebody lovely" had lived and loved even the little, little children so much that she cared whether they traveled through "green field and grassy lanes". And every summer she remembered us. So last summer and for many summers to come the children will remember her when they go to live in their beautiful home given to them in order to honor a beautiful life.

THE RESIDENTS

The residents' quarters have been filled during the year. Besides the head worker, the assistant head worker and the financial house secretary, who give all of their time to the immediate work of the Settlement—six others devote all of their time to different forms of social work—another, who is engaged on the staff of one of the city papers, devotes most of his evening to the activities of the house—two others who are writers (one of them will not be with the Settlement during the coming year) have been active in directing clubs and in research work.

The residents are a constant force in the House, in neighborhood receptions by the club members in the numerous festivities of the House. They have done considerable in the way of University Extension work during the past year—as invited guests of

the different clubs of the building. They have also given a course of talks to the members of the Women's Auxiliary, of which the following is an outline.

I. Introductory. Brief sketch of schemes for the improvement of social conditions—utopian societies, guilds, co-operative societies, social settlements. At the Settlement House, January 19, by J. H. Hamilton.

II. Tenements. Types of tenements which have been built under the three distinctive tenement house laws. The human problems of the tenements. At Mrs. Hewitt's, 127 East 21st street, February 6th, by Mr. Stokes, resident, and Mr. Archibald A. Hill, Secretary, Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Hill's talk was illustrated by stereopticon views.

III. Social and amusement tendencies of immigrants. The cafe life, the drama, the opera, by Mr. Durland and Mr. Blumenson of the Milton club. The class met at the Settlement House, February 20th, and after luncheon adjourned to witness a Yiddish play by Jacob Adler's company at the Grand Theatre.

IV. Intellectual tendencies of immigrants. Schools—periodicals—books. The class assembled at the Settlement House, March 6th. Talks by Mr. Durland and Mr. Paul Abelson, Ph.D., graduate of S. E. I. club.

V. Occupations of immigrants. Pushcart peddling—sweatshop—small stores. At Miss Carpenter's, 54 East 57th Street, March 17th. Talks by Messrs. Walling and Warner, the latter illustrating the pushcart traffic with lantern slides.

VI. When the immigrant fails. Sickness—lack of employment—pauperism—crime. At Miss Clark's, 831 Madison Ave. Talks by Messers. Brubaker, Warner, Bullard and Parmelee, residents.

OCCASIONAL WORKERS.

The work of the Settlement is very materially aided by a large number of persons whose names do not appear upon our list of workers. Many musicians under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary contribute to the success of our popular concerts.

Lectures occur almost daily. During the past year members of the faculties of Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Vassar and Chicago University have helped to extend university culture and spirit in our neighborhood. Beside these we have had numerous talks by noted reformers and public officials.

Daily Schedule

SUNDAY.

Forenoon.	Roof Court.
2.00 p.m.	Children's Concert, Guild Hall.
2.30 p.m.	Central Federated Union, Assembly Hall.
8.00 p.m.	Free Concert or Lecture, Assembly Hall.
	Economic Club, Council Room.
	Spola Young Men's Social Democratic Society, Room 5.
	B'nai Zion Hospital Soctety, Social Room.

MONDAY.

Forenoon.	Kindergarten, Assembly Hall.
	Guild Hall, Social Room, Room 8.
3.30 p.m.	Penny Provident Bank, Guild Hall.
	Young Helpers Club, Room 1.
	Children's Hour, Room 2.
	Clean Children, Room 2.
	Waverly Juniors, Room 5 and Roof Court.
	Grace Aguilar Club, Room 8.
	Music Class, Social Room.
	Play Room, Assembly Hall.
	The Liberty Boys, Gymnasium.
6.30 p.m.	Charter History Club, Room 1.
8.00 p.m.	Licht und Wahrheit English Class, Room 1.
	Lady Onwards, Room 2.
	Premier Club, Room 4.
	Shirt Waist Makers' Union, Room 5.
	Game Room, Room 6.
	Improvement Club, Room 8.
	Music Class, Social Room.
	Young Women's Gymnasium Class.
	P. S. C. Club, Council Room.

TUESDAY.

Forenoon.	Kindergarten, Assembly Hall, Guild Hall, Social Room, Room 8.

3.30 p.m.	Penny Provident Bank, Guild Hall,
	Busy Workers, Room 1.
	Guild Athletic Club, Room 2 and Roof Court.
	Young Tigers, Room 4 and Roof Court.
	Busy Young Sewers, Room 5.
	Industrial Club, Room 8
	Association Kindergarten Alumni, Social Room.
8.00 p.m.	Board of Education Free Lecture, Assembly Hall.
	Miscellaneous Section C. F. U., Guild Hall.
	Wingfoot Club, Room 1.
	Merry Makers, Room 2.
	Stanton Coit Club, Room 4
	Progressive Club, Room 5
	Game Room, Room 6.
	Martha Washington Club, Room 8.
(2d & 4th)	B'nai Zion Hospital Society, Social Room.
	T. B. Reed Club, Council Room.
	Cooking Class, Kitchen.
	Kipling Basket Ball, Gymnasium.
	Basket Ball Practice, Roof Court.

WEDNESDAY.

Forenoon.	Kindergarten, Assembly Hall, Guild Hall, Social Room, Room 8.
3 30 p.m.	Play Room, Assembly Hall.
	Washington A. C , Room 1 and Roof Court.
	Little Sewers, Room 2.
	Young Endeavorers, Room 4.
	Lincoln Athletic Club, Room 5 and Roof Court.
	Young Boys Pleasure Club, Room 6 and Gymnasium.
	Chain of Friendship, Room 8 and Gymnasium.
	Music Class, Social Room.
(2d & 4th)	Roumanian Ladies Aid, Social Room.
	Guild of Play, Guild Hall.
8.00 p.m.	Daughters of Zion, Room 1.
	Kipling Literary Club, Room 2.
	Guild Literary Circle, Room 4.
	Knowledge Seekers, Room 5.
	Game Room, Room 6.
	Dolly Madison Club, Room 8.
(1st)	Association Kindergarten Mothers' Meeting, Social Room.
	Whist Club, Council Room.
	Building Trades Section, Guild Hall.
	Girls' Gymnasium Class, Gymnasium.
	Basket Ball Practice, Roof Court.

(1st & 3d) Stereotypers Union
(2d & 4th) Galician and Bucchawinian Jews of America, Assembly Hall.

THURSDAY.

Forenoon. Kindergarten, Assembly Hall, Guild Hall, Social Room and Room 8.
3.30 p.m. Play Room, Assembly Hall.
Young Heroes, Room 1 and Gymnasium.
Maryland Athletic Club, Room 2 and Roof Court.
Young Yales, Room 4 and Gymnasium.
Gold Stars, Room 5 and Roof Court
Sewing Class, Social Room.
Happy Workers, Guild Hall.
8.00 p.m. (2d & 4th) Laundry Workers, Union, Room 1.
(3d) Committee, B'nai Zion Hospital Society, Room 1.
Young Folks' Literary Circle, Room 2
Minute Men, Room 4.
Licht und Wahrheit English Class, Room 5.
Game Room, Room 8.
(1st) B'nai Zion Hospital Society, Assembly Hall.
(last) Guild Sociable, Assembly Hall.
Book Lovers' Ring, Common Room.
(occasional) Musicals, Head Worker's appartments.

FRIDAY.

Forenoon. Kindergarten, Assembly Hall, Guild Hall, Social Room Room 8.
3 30 p m. Play Room, Assembly Hall.
Penny Provident Bank, Guild Hall.
York Beach Club, Room 1 and Roof Court
James A. Garfield Club, Room 2.
Young Knights, Room 4
Young Lions, Room 5 and Roof Court.
Mayflower Club, Room 8
Fairy Fingers, Social Room
8 00 p.m. Licht & Wahrheit, Room 1.
McKinley Club, Room 2.
Lyric Guild Circle, Room 4.
Shirt Waist Makers, Room 5.
Game Room, Room 6.
Wadsworth Literary Club, Room 8.
Guild Social Club, Social Room.
H. W. Smith Club, Council Room.
Young People's Dancing Club, Assembly Hall
(2d and 4th) Kindergarten Mothers' Meeting, Guild Hall.
Men's Gymnasium Class, Gymnasium

ATURDAY.

3.30 p.m.	Wisdom Seekers Club, Room 1.
	Zelda Club, Room 2.
	Roosevelt Club, Room 4.
	Warren Athletic Club, Room 5.
	Students Dramatic and Literary Club, Room 8.
	Clay Modeling Class, Social Room.
	Boys' and Girls' Dancing Class, Guild Hall.
4.00 p.m.	(Occasional) Readings and Socials, Head Worker's apartments.
8.00 p.m.	Goldsmith Club, Room 1.
	X. T. C. Club, Room 2.
	Clover Leaf Club, Room 4.
	U. S. Auxiliary, Room 5.
	Game Room, Room 6.
	Alcott Little Women, Room 8.
	Milton Club, Council Room.
	Dancing Academy, Assembly Hall.
	Columbia Social Club, Common Room.
	Sociables and Entertainments, Social Room.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1904
GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Dues received per 1904:			
Members	$2,025.00		
Associates	3,850.00		
Fellows	3,600.00	$9,475.00	
Donations (see statement D)		3,683.41	
Rental from Provident Loan Society		3,900.00	
Union Rents		686.39	
Clubs and Classes		1,489.29	
Miscellaneous Receipts		1,168.45	$20,397.54
Balance per December 31st, 1904, transferred from Bathing Establishment Account (see Statement A)			1,393.34
Transferred from 61 Rivington Street Sale Account (see Statement C)			3,593.27
			$25,384.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Deficit brought forward from 1903			$3,153.81
Lighting		$3,348.10	
Kindergarten supplies		184.71	
Printing, postage and stationery		602.59	
Repairs, alterations, etc		481.93	
Salaries and wages			
Head worker	$2,997.98		
Assistant head worker	375.00		
Financial secretary	1,006.13		
Stenographer	624.00		
Matron	660.00		
Two janitors	1,130.67		
Watchman	666.00		
Three scrub women	936.00		
Errand boy	286.00		
Gymnasium teacher	150.00		
Cooking school teacher	114.00		
Engineer	1,072.00		
Janitor, 61 Rivington Street	55.00		
Boys' camp director	110.00		
Roof attendants	244.16		
Club directress	60.00		
Playroom directress	180.00		
Dancing teacher (provided for by special donation)	144.00		
Extra help, substitutes in su..mmer, etc.	228.75	11,039.69	
Taxes		749 40	
Telephone		211.61	

Fuel	2,057.22	
Household supplies	1,210.52	
Miscellaneous	890.58	20,776.35
Relief work (provided for by special donations)		343.83
Girls' Summer Home (provided for by special donation)		370.16
Fellowship paid (provided for by special donation)		250.00
Deficit transferred from West Side Branch Rent Account. (See Statement B)		490.00
		$25,384.15

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SPEYER,
Treasurer.

EDGAR WACHENHEIM,
Assistant Treasurer.

STATEMENT A

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Admission fees			$4,108.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries			
Bath attendant	$780.00		
Female bath attendant	364.00		
Assistants	526.00	$1,670.00	
Supplies		412.67	
Laundry		632.89	$2,715.56
Balance per December 31st, 1904, transferred to General Fund Account			1,393.34
			$4,108.90

STATEMENT B

WEST SIDE BRANCH RENT ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

Rent from 28 MacDougal St	$210.00
Deficit per December 31st, 1904, transferred to General Fund Account	490.00
	$700.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Rent, 38 King Street	$300.00
Rent, 28 MacDougal Street	400.00
	$700.00

STATEMENT C

61 RIVINGTON STREET SALE ACCOUNT

Proceeds of sale of No. 61 Rivington Street	$25,500.00
Coupons, due April 1st, off $20,000 National R.R. Co. of Mexico, 5% Notes	500.00
Coupons, due October 1st, off $20,000, National R.R. Co. of Mexico, 5% Notes	500.00
	$26,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Commission on sale of No. 61 Rivington Street	$ 255.00
Purchase of $20,000 National R.R. Co. of Mexico, 5% Notes, @ 97 and interest and commission	19,858.33
Transfer to General Fund Account	3,593.27
Balance brought forward to 1905	2,793.40
	$26,500.00

STATEMENT D

DONATION TO GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

Babbott, Frank L.	$ 5.00
Babbott, Frank L., Jr.	5.00
Betts, Samuel R.	10.00
Blumenthal, George	1,000.00
"Cash"	100.00
Cromwell, Seymour L. (for fellowship)	250.00
Dennis, Julia B.	10 00
Dormitzer, Henry	20 00
Floyd, Mrs John D.	5.00
Guild Clubs	32 75
Harkness, E. S.	100.00
Havens' Relief Fund Society	300.00
King, Frederick A.	9 00
Lemaire, Louis	5.00
Lewisohn, Leonard, Estate of	25.00
Macy V. Everit	1,000 00
Mehler, Emma	10 00
Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont	25 00
Mosenthal, H. & Son	23.00
Parsons, Mrs. Edwin	10 00
Potter, Martha	20 00
Prosser, Thomas & Son	50 00
Schreiner, O. H.	5.00
Stokes, J. G. Phelps	60.00
Students' Literary Dramatic Circle (for Girls' Summer Home)	23.50
Thompson, Mary Clark	25 00
Thorne, Samuel	50 00
Thorne, Samuel, Jr.	25 00
Webb, Mrs. H Walter	10 00
Women's Auxiliary (for Summer Home)	370 16
Women's Auxiliary (for Summer Outings)	100 00
	$3,683.41

Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending February 28th, 1905

March 1, 1904, balance on hand	$1,534.99	
Receipts.		
Dues	1,112 00	
Kindergarten	893.08	
Outing account	20.00	
House account	206.41	
Miscellaneous	1,900.44	$5,666.92
Disbursements.		
Kindergarten	$2,314.58	
Outing account	145.00	
House account	1,223.96	
Miscellaneous	151.12	$3,834.66
March 1, 1905, balance on hand		$1,832.26
Receipts.		
Dues		$1,112.00
Kindergarten.		
Mrs Hewitt	$ 55.00	
Mrs. Kahn	25.00	
Mrs. James Speyer	50.00	
Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard	25.00	
Mrs. V. E. Macy	50.00	
Mrs. E. Hamilton Bell	5.00	
Mrs. Speyer	100.00	
Mrs. J. D. Prince	100.00	
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	20.00	
Mrs. Felix Warburg	25.00	
Mrs. F. B. Swayne	100.00	
Mrs. Everit Macy	50.00	
Mrs de Moore	5.00	
Mrs. Schiff	25.00	
Mrs. P A. Rollins	25.00	
Mrs. Otto Kahn	100.00	
Miss E. Mable Clark	50.00	
Money returned	58.08	
Mrs. Speyer (Child)	25.00	$893.08
Outing Account.		
Balance from Outing Fund		20.00
House Account.		
Balance from Girls Home	$129.84	
Balance from Awning Fund	76.57	$206.41
Miscellaneous.		
Mrs. Hewitt (Butler Memorial Fund)	$ 95.00	
Mrs. James Speyer (interest on $6,000)	135.00	
Mrs. James Speyer (from Fund)	500.00	
Mrs James Speyer (interest on Fund)	5.00	

Forwarded from Bradstreet's	25.00	
Butler Memorial Fund Returned	963.74	
Mrs. Speyer (Xmas Tree)	10.00	
Interest on $5,000 So. Pacific Bonds	112.50	
Miss E. Mabel Clark (Xmas)	10.00	
Miss E. Mabel Clark (Ice Cream)	1.70	
Mrs. Warburg (Mem. Mrs. H. P. Wertheim)	50.00	
Speyer Bros. (Interest on Bonds)	12.50	
E. Mabel Clark (Thanksgiving Dinners)	10.00	$1,900.44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Kindergarten.

Salaries and Rent	$1,643.00	
Lunch	99.40	
Supplies, etc	116.18	
Louise Maynard (Sick Children)	50.00	
Louise Maynard (Board)	8.50	
Louise Maynard (from Mrs. Warburg)	50.00	
Louise Maynard (Outing)	5.00	
Wadley Smith (Florist)	17.00	
R. Donker (aquarium)	19.00	
Repairs, cleaning, etc	36.50	
Miss F. Lee (Summer Kindergarten)	270.00	$2,314.58

Outing Account.

Books (Boys Camp)	$ 15.00	
Board S. H. Kindergarten Alumnea	30.00	
Miss Haas (Butler Memorial)	100.00	$145.00

House Account.

James Speyer, Treas. (Deficit dancing class)	$ 125.22	
W. S. Budworth (Picture cartage)	98.75	
T. A. Wilmurt (Picture hanging)	18.60	
Bristol & Bristol (Tickets)	5.00	
A. E. Koppel (Tickets)	11.00	
Nat. Paper & Printing Co. (Catalogues)	16.00	
Furniture, China, etc	71.21	
Mrs. John E. Howe (Games, etc.)	99.18	
Mrs. R. Duncan Wood, Appx	100.00	
Continental Insurance Company	24.00	
Summer Home	500.00	
Artists P. & S. Company	4.00	
Mr. Hamilton (Awnings, etc.)	125 00	
Sunday Evening Concert	5.00	
Paper Hanging	21.00	$1,223.96

Miscellaneous.

Miss Matthews	$ 9.00	
Stamps, Mrs. E. H. Bell	10.00	
Stamps, Mrs. Shrady	2.00	
Stamps, Treasurer	5.00	
Miss Barrow (Accountant)	3.00	
Bristol & Bristol	6.00	
Miss Lee's present	28.00	
Bradstreet's	25.00	
Thanksgiving Dinners	15.00	
Christmas Greens and Holly	19.00	
Louise Maynard for Mrs. Haas	10.00	
Winifred Buck, Secretary's Expenses	19.12	$151.12

University Settlement Society

(INCORPORATED)

FOUNDERS

Founders have contributed $5,000 within five successive years

Barney, Miss Helen*
Carpenter, Mrs Miles B.
Gould, Miss Helen
Huntington, Mrs. C. P.
Low, Hon. Seth
Macy, V. Everit.
Macy, Mrs. V. Everit
Rockefeller, J. D.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Speyer, James
Wertheim, H. P.

FELLOWS

$100 Dues per year

Alexander, Mrs. Charles B.
Avery, Samuel P.*
Bacon, E. R.
Carnegie, Andrew
Carnegie, Mrs. Andrew
Claflin, John
Cromwell, Mrs. Frederic
Cromwell, Seymour L.
Cutting, W. Bayard
De Coppet, E, J.
Emery, John J.
Goodnow, Frank J.
Heinsheimer, L. A.
Holt, Henry
Hyde, Clarence M.
Kahn, Otto H.
Ladd, Walter G.
Low Seth
Lynde, Rollin H.
Macy, V. Everit
Macy, Mrs. V. Everit
Pyne, Moses Taylor
Read, William A.
Root, Elihu
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schiff, Mortimer
Seligman, Isaac N.
Smith, James Henry
Speyer, James
Stetson, Francis Lynde
Stokes, Anson Phelps
Thorne, Samuel, Jr.
Villard, Mrs. Henry
Von Hoffman & Co., L.
Warburg, Felix M.
Wertheim, Henri P.
Woerishoffer, Mrs. A.

ASSOCIATES

$25 Dues per year

Agar, John G.
Ames, James Barr
Armstrong, Collin
Asiel, E.
Baldwin, Frederick H
Baldwin, W. H. Jr.*
Barney, Mrs. Charles T.
Bannard, Otto T.
Barclay, Mrs. James L.
Barnes, Miss Cora F.
Bliss, W. H:
Blumenthal, George

*Deceased.

Blumenthal, Ben.
Blumenthal, Hugo
Bowker, R. R.
Borg, Mrs. Simon
Bogert, Edward C.
Brooks, Mrs. Bertha G.
Brown, John Crosby
Brice, W. Kirkpatrick
Byrne, James
Cahn, Leopold*
Calman, Henry L.
Carter, James C.
Chanler, Miss Elizabeth W.
Chanler, Miss Margaret L.
Coffin, C. A.
Colgate, William
Coster, Mrs. C. H.
Cravath, Paul D.
Cromwell, Frederic
Cross, R. J.
Cutting, R. Fulton
De Witt. George G.
Dike, Miss Alice M.
Dimock, Henry F.
Dodge, D. Stuart
Dodge, Cleveland H.
Drexel, Mrs. John R.
Eidlitz, Otto M.
Erdmann, Martin
Farnham, Henry W.
Fleitmann & Co.
Frankenheimer, L. S.
Frelinghuysen, Miss L.
Frothingham, Howard P.
Frank, Albert, & Co.
Gould, Charles W.
Greenough, John
Guthrie, William D.
Hagan, Winston H.
Haven, G. G. Jr.
Heidelbach, Alfred S.
Henry, P. W.
Hentz, Henry
Hermann, Ferdinand
Hoe, Mrs. Robert
Hornblower, William B.
Hoyt, Gerald L.
Hubbard, Thomas H.
James, Walter B.
Jennings, Miss Annie B.
Jennings, F. B.
Kahn, Mrs. Otto H.
Kayser, Julius
Kelsey, Clarence H.
King, William F.
Kronthal, Leon H.
Kunhardt, Henry R., Jr.
Ladenburg, W. F.
Landow, Francis G.
Lapham, Mrs. Lewis H.
Larocque, Joseph
Lawson, S. Levy
Lehman, Emanuel
Lewisohn Brothers
Levi, Emil S.
Limburger, Richard
Lord, Mrs. M M.
Lowengard, Otto.
Lummis, William
MacArthur, John R.
Macdonald, Gordon
Mack, Jacob W.
Mack, Marc H.
Marcus, Joseph S.
Marshall, Louis
Middleton & Co.
Miller, Dr. Charles G.
Miller, Dr. George N.
Milliken, Edward F.
Minturn, Robert S.
Minturn, Mrs. R. B.
Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont
Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont, Jr.
Morgan, J. P., Jr.
Munn, Charles A.
North, Thomas N.,
Olyphant, Robert M.
Olin, Stephen H.
Opdyke, William S.
Page, Edward D.

Parsons, John E.
Palmer, S. S.
Peaslee, Edward H.
Pfizer, Charles, Jr.
Pick, A. R.
Pinchot, Amos R. E.
Pinchot, Gifford
Pinchot, Mrs. James W.
Pine, John B.
Plaut, Albert
Platzek, M. Warley
Randolph, Stuart F.
Reynolds, Mrs. James B.
Rees, Norman J.
Righter, S. H.
Rives, George L.
Rothschild, Simon*
Ruhlender, Henry
Salomon, William
Schenck, Mrs. A. H.
Schieffelin, William Jay
Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H.
Schiffer, Walter A.
Schulz & Ruckgaber
Schwab, Gustav H.
Seligman, George W.
Seligman, Jefferson
Seligman, M.
Sherman, Charles A.
Sickels, Robert
Simpson, John W.
Slade, Miss Mabel
Sloane, William D.
Smith, Charles Stewart
Smithers, F. S.
Speyer, Mrs. James
Speyer, Leo
Speyer & Co.
Speyer, Edgar
Stern, Benjamin
Stern, Isaac
Stern, Joseph
Sternbach, Charles
Stokes, Miss Helen Phelps
Stokes, James G. Phelps
Straus, Isidor
Strong, William E.
Swayne, Francis B.
Taft, Henry W.
Thompson, Mrs. Frederick F
Tod, J. Kennedy
Towne, Henry R.
Tuckerman, Alfred
Warburg, Mrs. Felix
Warburg, Paul M.
White, Stanford
Wicke, William
Winthrop, Egerton L.
Witherbee, Frank S.
Witherell, Nathaniel
Witherell, Mrs. Nathaniel
Wolff, Mrs. Lewis S.
Wolff, Lewis S.

MEMBERS

$5 Dues per year

Abenheim, Sidney
Akin, Mrs. William H.
Aldrich, James Herman
Aldrich, Mrs. James Herman
Alexander, James W.
Andrew, Charles M.
Armstrong, James
Ashley, Miss Jessie
Axhausen, Bruno B.
Babbott, Frank L.
Babbott, Frank L., Jr.
Babcock, H. D.
Bacon, Dr. Gorham
Baerwald, Paul
Bailey, Dr. Pearce
Baldwin, Elbert F.
Baldwin, George V. N
Bard, Albert S.

Barker, Benjamin, Jr.
Barnes, Mrs. Harriet I.
Barnes, Mrs. H. W.
Bauchle, Mrs. Thomas H.
Baumann, Gustav
Baylies, Mrs. Edmund L.
Beckhard, M.
Beckel, Joseph
Beekman, John N.
Beer, George Louis
Beer, Mrs. Julius
Beer, Walter E.
Benedict, Mrs. E. C.
Benjamin. Florence I.
Bernheim, Charles L.
Bernheim, Eli H.
Bernheim, Henry C.
Bernheim, Mrs. H. C.
Bernheim, Isaac J.
Bernheim, Julius C.
Bernheim, Mrs. Julius C.
Bernheimer, Mrs. M. S.
Betts, Samuel R.
Benjamin, M. W.
Benjamin, Eugene S.
Biglow, Lucius Horatio
Bisbee, Joseph B.
Bijur, A.
Bishop, Charles F.
Bier, Mrs. Sylvan
Blagden, George
Blanc, Eugene
Blight, Alice
Blumenthal, Sidney
Blumenthal, August
Bodman, Miss Ida M.
Bogert, Henry A.
Bogert, Walter L.
Bond, Frank S.
Bonner, G. T.
Bondy, William
Bowler, Robert Pendleton
Boyd, James E.
Boyd, John Scott
Boskowitz, I.
Brandies, Mrs. Edith D.
Breese, Miss Eloise
Brewer, Horatio J.
Brewster, Charles O.
Brewster, Walter S.
Brewster, William T.
Brown, Miss Annie
Brown, Mrs. Walston-Hile
Brown, William Adams
Brunswick, George
Bruhl, Miss Millie
Buel, Clarence C.
Bulkley, Edwin M.
Bulkley, Jonathan
Bunzl, Gustave
Burlingham, Charles C.
Burns, Mrs. Clarence
Burnz, Mrs. E. B.
Butler, Miss Helen C.
Butler, Prof. Nicholas Murray
Butler, Mrs. Prescott Hall
Butterworth, George F.
Cadwalader, John L.
Calman, Mrs. Emma
Carlebach, Emil
Case, Henry Phelps
Cattell, J. McK.
Chase, George
Childs, Miss Augusta D.
Clark, Charles F.*
Clark, Mrs. Charles F.
Clark, Miss Ella Mabel
Clark, Lester W.
Clark, Samuel B.
Close, Miss Frances H.
Cobden; Rev. Richard
Cohen, Bruno
Cohen, Joseph H.
Cohn, Abraham
Cohn, Mrs. Abraham
Cohn, Mrs. Leopold
Coit, Henry
Cole, E. A.
Collier, M. Dwight
Compton, Prof. Alfred

Congdon, Horace L.
Conkling, Alfred R.
Corlies, Mrs. B. F.
Cornell, Robert C.
Cowl, Mrs. Clarkson
Cromwell, Lincoln
Cromwell, Mrs. Lincoln
Cross, Norman F.
Cullum, Mrs. Joseph F.
Cutler, Arthur F.
Damrosch, Mrs. H.
Davenport, Mrs. Ira
Davidge, Miss Frances B.
Davies, Julien T.
Davies, William Gilbert
Dauchy, S. T.
De Forest, Mrs. Meta K.
De Forest, Robert W.
Deming, Horace E.
Denison, Mrs. Caroline L.
De Vinne, Theo. L.
Dittenhoeffer, Mrs. Estelle
Dittman, H. I.
Dodge, Miss Grace H.
Dohrman, John A.
Dohrman, Mrs. John A.
Dormitzer, Henry
Dormitzer, Mrs. Walter
Douglas, James
Duff, Miss Grace Shaw
Duggin, Mrs Chas.
Durand, John S.
Dutton, E. P.
Edmond, Walter D.
Einstein, Lewis
Ellinger, Max
Ellsworth, William W.
Emmet, Mrs. C. Temple
Engler, Adolph
Enos, Alanson Trask
Ehrlich, Mrs. Jacob
Estabrook, Harold Kelsey
Ettinger, R.
Evarts, Mrs. Sherman
Fairchild, Charles S.
Fargo, James F.
Fechheimer, Martin S.
Fisk, Harvey Edward
Floyd, William T.
Flower, Mrs. Anson R.
Foot, Mrs. James D.
Frankenheimer, John
Frankenheimer, William
Fraser, Alex. W.
Friedman, Miss Cordelia
Fries, Mrs. Albert
Gallatin, Albert R.
Gans, Clarence L.
Garner, Mrs. Thomas
Gawtry, Lewis B.
Gernsheim, Miss A.
Gernsheim, G.
Gibson, Mrs. Hervey D.
Giddings, Prof Franklin H.
Gilder, Richard W.
Glasier, Henry S.
Goddard, Morrill
Goodwin, Mrs. Harold
Goldfrank, Mrs. M.
Goldmark, James
Goodell, Edwin B.
Gould, Mrs. C. J.
Goodfriend, M.
Greer, Bishop David H.
Griswold, Mrs. George
Gulliver, William C.
Gurnee, A. C.
Hackley, Miss Mary F.
Hamburger, Louis
Hamburger, S. B.
Hancy, E. J.
Hard, Anson W.
Hare, J. Montgomery
Harlow, Dr. Ellwood
Harris, Rabbi M. H.
Harris, William H.
Hart, Mrs. Julius
Hawk & Wetherbee
Hayes, Mrs. J. Noble
Hecht, Meyer

Hecht, Mrs. Meyer
Hedges, Job E.
Heidelbach, Louis
Henderson, Miss Mary W.
Hermann, B. F.
Herrman, Abraham
Herrman, Mrs. Esther
Herrmann, N.
Hertzig, Albert
Herzog, Paul M.
Hess, Selmar
Hess, Mrs. Selmar
Hewitt, Miss Sarah
Hill, Alexander E.
Hirsch, Robert B.
Hirschman, Jesse
Hochstadter, Harry G.
Holden, Edwin B.
Holt, Dr. L. Emmett
Honigman, J.
Hooper, H.
Hopf, Max G.
Hopkins, Woolsey R.
Howe, Dr. J. Morgan
Humphreys, Alexander C.
Hunt, Mrs. R. M.
Huyler, John S.
Hyde, Mrs. A. Fillmore
Hyde, E. Francis
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Myers, Oscar
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